BOMBAY

REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,671.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year..... Rs. 48 / For Six Months .. Rs. 24

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* now delivered each morning at any address in town, or outed free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	6½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 4	Leave Tuticorin	12
" Ratnagherry 5	" Colombo	12
" Vingorla 5	" Galle	14
" Goa 6	" Negapatam	17
" Carwar 6	" Pondicherry	18
" Mangalore 7	" Madras	20
" Cannanore 8	" Coconada	22
" Tellicherry 8	" Vizagapatam	23
" Calicut 9	" Bimlipatam	23
" Beypore 9	" Gopalpore	24
" Cochin 10	" False Point	25
" Alleppy 10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

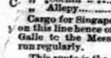
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 10	Leave BUSREH	1
" Kurrachee 14	" Fao	1
" Gwadur 15	" Koweit	3
" Muscat 17	" Bushire	8
" Bunder Abbas 19	" Linga	8
" Linga 21	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Bahrein 23	" Muscat	12
" Bushire 23	" Guadur	14
" Fao 25	" Kurrachee	17
" Mahomerah 25	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSREH 26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 310 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship UPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotten, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,360 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£22 1	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive rights of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of,

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and all modern styles.

Specimens may be seen at the, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

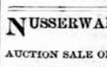
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BUNDA, (1,862 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay
Oct. 2	" to Bombay	Nov. 6	" to Calcutta
" 9	" to Calcutta	" 13	" to Bombay
" 16	" to Bombay	" 20	" to Calcutta
" 23	" to Calcutta	" 27	" to Bombay
		Dec. 4	" to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE IN CHURCH LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Offices of Messrs. Antrobus and Co., the following Office Furniture and Stationery, consisting of :—Office tables, chairs, bookcases, safes, Mahogany cupboards, pigeon holes, iron safes with stands, copying press, screens, benches, 1 and 4 hours striking clock, be French, note and letter paper, blank Books, copying ink, by Mordan, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

MENESSEE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

75 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs.
7 Cases Orange Cambric, 28 yards.
10 " Gingham.
3 Bales Tanned Skins.
1 Case Clocks.
A quantity of White and Green Paint.
Few Cases of Sparkling Hock, Fleur de Sillery, Grand Vin de Cabinet, Grand Vin Imperial, Lemonade, Gazense Citron.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 4th September, Messrs. MENESSEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Jewellery, now on view.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor N. B. Jonjee of Mangalore and by order of Messrs. Bonnerjailie and Sibille, the Mortgagee.

1 Very valuable gold Ear-ring set with 29 brilliants perfectly sized and shaped.
1 Rich gold ring set with 9 brilliants of exquisite purity.
1 Handsome Lady's Ring set with a large ruby surrounded with diamonds.

The above articles will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

A'so, on the same day.

1 Gold Open-faced Watch, by McCabe.
1 Large Clock by McCabe.

MENESSEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of MACHINERY of a Saw Mill, Corrugated Iron and Tile Shed Timbers, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of September, sale commencing at or about 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla behind the Byculla Iron Works, the whole of the machinery, in good working order, of a Saw Mill, consisting of one 24-in. overhead log frame complete, by T. Robinson and Sons, Rochdale, with packings and wood cut 1 inch to 2½ inch, and 19 saws (vertical or upright), one self-acting cross-cut saw bench, 5 feet by 2 feet 9 in, by Robinson and Sons, complete, with 5-18 in. and 1-16 in., circular saws. One saw bench, 5 feet by 2 feet 3 in., with head stock of rising and falling spindle and counter shaft by Robinson, with 1-16 in., 3-14 in. and 2-12 in. circular saws, 3-10 in. grooving saws, and 11 boring augurs, one self-acting saw bench 12 feet by 3 feet 6 in. with spare plate, and 2-3 feet circular saws, 2-2 feet and 3 in. and 2-1 feet 9 in. One saw-harpening machine by Robinson, with 4 emery wheels, also bench vices, boring machine, spare circular saws, upright saws, cross-cut hand saw, leather belts, &c. Also a quantity of teak and other timber, corrugated iron sheds, tile sheds, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

ANTIPELICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, an discutable and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pompons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is Branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of, 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 8 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from 13, APOLLO STREET, to No. 11, FORBES STREET.

WHITTLE & Co.

11, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL of a LINE REGIMENT, just gone Home from India, is anxious to EXCHANGE into a REGIMENT in India.—Apply to "EXCHANGE," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to COLLECT MYROBOLAMS and the RIGHT to COLLECT CASSIA PODS in the TANNA FORESTS for ONE YEAR, from the 1st October 1873, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Office of the Undersigned, at Tanna, on the 15th September next, at 12 o'clock Noon.

F. BIRKBECK,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

Tanna, 19th August 1873.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed from FRIDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FIFTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LACS LOAN, with interest ; the SUM of RUPEES 14,000, being the FIFTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT ; and also RUPEES 9,340, being the EIGHTEENTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,340.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,

Bombay, 3rd September 1873. Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills, Parell, near Lalbaug, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transactions of the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1873.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3RD DAY of SEPTEMBER 1873 to 17TH DAY of SEPTEMBER 1873 (both days inclusive.)

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the following CONTRACTS for the year 1874 :—

1—Supply of Carts	Up to close of the 12th instant.	
2—Scraping the Roads	Ditto	Ditto
3—Road Watering	Ditto	Ditto
4—Supply of Road Metal	Ditto of the 13th instant.	
5— Ditto of Sandstone	Ditto	Ditto
6— Ditto of Coal	Ditto	Ditto
7—Repairs to Tools	Ditto of the 15th instant.	
8—Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings	Ditto	Ditto
9—Supply of Carts and Bullocks	Ditto	Ditto

Printed Forms of Tenders, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd September 1873.

ANEROID BAROMETERS, by Negretti and Zambra, 4 inch, in Morocco leather velvet lined case Rs 43 0
Do. do. with Thermometer 55 0
POCKET ANEROIDS, watch form, 1¾ in., in Aluminium Bronze, in cases as above, compensated, to 10,000 ft. Rs. 75 ; to 20,000 ft. 110 0
Do. do. in German Silver, to 30,000 ft. 100 0
MAGNETIC COMPASSES, in German Silver, in pocket Morocco leather case 12 8
Do. with double case 28 0
Do. do. larger size 35 0
THERMOMETERS, in Japanned case, by Casella, from 4 0
Do. Silver Scale, on Velvet covered frame. 6 0
CIRCULAR THERMOMETERS, on Ivory, in Morocco leather Velvet lined cases, by Elliott, and Negretti and Zambra ..... Rs. 10 and 12 8
READING GLASSES or HAND MAGNIFIERS, with German Silver Frame and Ivory Handle :
2 in., Rs. 2-4 ; 2½ in., Rs. 3 ; 3 in., Rs. 4-8 ; 3½ in., Rs. 5 ; 4 in., Rs. 7-8 ; 4½ in., Rs. 10.
MICROSCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

Prize Medal 1873.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Its ever-increasing reputation proves it to be as fine a Wine as any Claret drinker could desire for ordinary use.

Per Dozen, Rs. 9-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

Produces an exquisite Claret Cup, much superior to that made with crude spices, which it has long superseded.

Per Phial, Rs. 1-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A pure bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chirettine in a liquid form. Discovered to be a superior *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry, and now as such in extensive use.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

MANILLA CIGARS.

Of curiously fine quality. Number twos, "They are superb." Recent letter.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Believed to conduce more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this country.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie friend in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, renayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. Payne, Esq (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873, The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £251,000, producing a New Premium Income of £8,330.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a average varying from 27 to 50 per cent. of the premium paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION DE BONIS NON of the Estate and Effects of HORMUSJEE RUTTONJEE BUNNAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 26th day of December 1865, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BHICAJEE, Daughter of Dorabjee Framjee. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Bhicajee, or to us, as her Solicitors, and all persons having any Debt or Claim upon, or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us, as Solicitors to the said Bhicajee, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bunnajee among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any Debts or Claims not then sent in or made known to her, and the said Administratrix will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim she shall not have had Notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 26th day of August 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors to Bhicajee, the Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of BAI HAMABAI JIVAJI DHONDI, widow of HORMUZJI RATANJI NAOJI, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of January 1871, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DORABJI FRAMJI DHONDINA and DADABHOY NASARWANJI DHONDINA, two of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Testatrix are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said DORABJI FRAMJI DHONDINA and DADABHOY NASARWANJI DHONDINA, or to us, as their Solicitors, and all persons having any Debt or Claim, upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us, as Solicitors to the said Executors, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said BAI HAMABAI, the Testatrix, among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any Debt or Claims not then sent in or made known to them, and the said Executors will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim they shall not have had Notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 29th day of August 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors to Dorabji Framji Dhondina and Dadabhoy Nasarwanji Dhondina.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

AT the 39TH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the PROPRIETORS held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May 1873, the Board of Directors reported that the estimated *Surplus Funds* beyond the sum of £729,852 16s. 1d. (the total Calculated Reserve Funds deemed to meet all present and future liabilities) amounted to £232,896 12s. 7d. as against £222,598 3s., the corresponding figures for the previous year.

It was decided to allow the Holders of *all Participating Policies six years in force* A CASH REDUCTION applicable to a REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT. in the year's Premium, from 14th May 1873 to 13th May 1874, thus reducing their Premium for the year to ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL RATE STIPULATED IN THE POLICY. The present will be the *tenth year continuously*, in which the Reduction will have amounted to FIFTY PER CENT.

A Dividend to the Proprietors was declared of £1 18s. per Share, payable on the 30th June 1873, in addition to the 10s. per share for Interest due on the 31st December next.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietory, with Rates of Premium so low as those of the "Universal" and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to its Assured.

To the successful operations of the Society, the steady progress made during its long experience of more than one-third of a century abundantly testifies.

A LIBERAL COMMISSION is allowed to Professional men and others upon their introduction of New business.

Persons properly qualified desirous of appointments as Agents to this Society in the Mofussil are invited to apply to the Undersigned.

Prospectuses, Rates, Forms of Proposal and every facility and information for effecting Assurances will be given on application to the Agents.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 Garcs, equal to 6'0,000 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, for the District of Malabar, as follows :—

At Cannanore	600 Garces, of 120 Indian Maunds each.		
Tellicherry	700	ditto	ditto
Calicut	800	ditto	ditto
Beypore	1,000	ditto

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

In Exchange on London there has not been much business doing, and rates are almost unaltered.

Government Securities are slightly lower, but there is not much enquiry.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16d. to d
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 2/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 17/32d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 19/32d. to ¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 4/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼ to 5/16.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110¾ to 110¾
Four & half per cent. ... ...106 1/8 to ¼
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1865-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 105½
10 years' do. do. 103
8 years' do. do. 103
6¼ per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 93
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
First Class Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8 6
Carolas 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franco Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE steamer Atalanta being unable to obtain a freight that would pay her expenses hence to Liverpool has arranged to load home from Kurrachee. The ships Sir C Napier and William Woodbury are both full, so that the great port of Bombay is left with no sailing ships and only one steamer with disengaged freight, and there is as little enquiry that she cannot get more than £2-5-0 for Liverpool. As to the Continent business has collapsed altogether; although when the Suez Canal was opened a few cars ago we were told the greater portion of the Indian cotton would be attracted to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, &c, &c, and the two lines of steamers started during the last three or four months have been obliged to load for Liverpool.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships .. £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bells ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 1's.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Suez Canal ... { Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Cotton £2 7s. 6d.nominal
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiry for Manockjee Petit shares at increased rates. Colaba Land shares closed firm at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	758½ xd
10,000	500	105	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	257½ xd
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	123
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236
.....	£20	19¾-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
.....	£20	19-19/2	do.	Ditto	193
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾-5/4	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1 475
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	800
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	30p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,725
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
300	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,230
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,640
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,325
900	1,0.0	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
500	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,325
600	2,500	600	216p.s	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	6,900
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40	* Colaba Press Co	4,500
350	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	* Fort Press Co	5,500
300	2,000	1,900	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	500
300	1,0 0	all	70 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,100
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	100
200	400	350	425 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	675
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	..	...	...	Volkart United Press Co	935

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no material change in the state of the market, and prices remain as last quoted. The business done yesterday has, however, been larger than we have had to report for some days back, but some of the sales have not up to the time of writing come to our notice, being quite of a private character. The demand for the interior remain in the some quiet state, but an improvement is generally shortly looked for. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

400 pieces	Grey T. Cloths (f)	32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4 11 0
3,000	,, ,,	Madp'lams (c.) 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2 1 0
1,500	,, ,,	Shirtings (f.) 40 in. 30 yds. 8¼	,,	5 14 0
3,000	,,	Dyed Cambrics 24 in. 28 yds.	,,	2 13 6
800	,,	Green Jaconets 40 in. 30 yds.	,,	2 12 0
1,000	,,	Coloured Prints 24 in. 28 yds.	,,	3 4 0
500	,,	Orange Mulls 40 in. 20 yds.	,,	1 12 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady, with an advance of Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy. The demand however continues quite of a limited character, there being very few buyers besides local mills. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	at	Rs. 194 to 196
Akote	at	,, 20- to 203
Broach, M. G	at	,, 200 to 210
Hingunghaut	at	,, 215 to 216
Dholleral and Bhownuggur	at	,, 193 to 196
Sawgimed	at	,, 200 to 202
Comptu and Yingoria	at	,, 185 to 186

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	Wadwan	at Rs. 194 to 196
25 ,,	Fairpore	at Rs. 199½
75 ,,	Veerungaum	at Rs. 177 to 185
50 ,,	Wadwan	at Rs. 195

YARNS.

The market continues dull, and values are barely maintained. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

1,500 lbs.	Water No. 20's	at 9¾ as. per lb.
1,530 ,,	Mule No. 50's	at 12¼ ,,
3,000 ,,	Turkey Red No. 30 to 40's	at 23¾ ,,

METALS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Lord Clyde	Kingcome	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Carradoc, Garrick, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Arcot, Hutchison, to Madras and Calcutta.
Ship Royal Saxon, Williamson, to Dundee via Calcutta.
Ship William Woodbury, Herrman, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir Walter Scott, 50 boxes bar soap, Vally Essavjee; 50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 50 boxes bar soap, Essofally Sumsoodin; 51 boxes bar soap, Abdool Hoosen Goolam Hoosen; 15 bales papers, Heptoola Allibhoy.
British Sceptre, 125 kegs iron nails, Fazally Moosabhoy.
Caradoc s, 24 casks beer, Eduljee Cursetjee; 15 cass s blacking powder and 20 bales papers, Mahomedbhoy Jamaloodin; 6,063 casks spelter, Tespal Cums; 9 cases oilmanatores, Mahomedally Budroodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 10 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 4 cases glassware, Mahomed Jetha; 12 cases beer, A C Gumpert; 6 cases dye, Planque Vinay and Co; 30 cases beer, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 4,500 bundles coir yarn Megjee Mooljee Wimbledon s, 24 bales wool, Mahomed Allana; 20 bales wool, Rehomoobhoy Mahomed; 93 bales cotton, Lilladher Mooljee; 40 bales cotton, Savermul Tejban; 5 cases country drugs, Mathooradas Khetsey; 100 bales cotton, Mathooradas Lowjee; 21 bales wool, Chandabhoy Allibhoy; 100 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.
Florida, 600 bags linseed and 100 bags popyseed, Goculdas Doongersey; 166 bags sursee seed and 49 bags linseed, Cursembhoy Heerjee.
William Woodbury, 7,700 bundles coir yarn, Janaron Sitaram.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda s, 5 bundles E teeth, Abdoolramon Abmed; 4 cases chundroos, V Futteybhoy; 107 pieces E teeth, M Hurrishunker; 1 bundle and 86 pieces E teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Bruxelles, 500 bags linseed, Edward Baudry & Co; 20 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Flora s, 37 bags pepper, Vullybhoy Futtebhoy.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

August.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.							Wind.		Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 41 feet above the Ground.
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the Maximum temperature of Air read at 9¾ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9¾ A.M.	General Direction.			
	In.	O	O	O		O	O			Mls	In.
25	29·692	77·3	75·9	75·4	·938	8·0	79·1	75·0	WNW, W, WNW, NW, WNW, W.		454	1·55
26	·659	76·9	75·8	75·4	·953	8·0	77·8	75·1	W, WNW, W		380	0·98
27	·689	79·1	77·4	76·8	·927	8·0	81·6	75·9	W, WSW, W, WSW.		387	0·09
28	·700	76·6	75·7	75·3	·959	8·0	79·5	74·7	WSW, W, WSW, W.		535	5·86
29	·727	76·0	75·2	74·9	·967	8·0	77·2	73·9	W, WNW, W, WNW, W, NW, W.		505	1·91
30	·740	76·0	75·6	75·5	·985	8·0	78·2	78·8	W, WNW, NNW, WNW, WSW, W, WSW, W.		387	3·28
31	·726	78·3	77·1	76·6	·939	6·0	81·0	75·0	W, WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW.		453	0·94

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 14·61
Registered between 1st January and 24th August ..... 47·25
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 31st August. 61·86

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER. 1.

Bannerman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th R 'les, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Edis, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to join, to Jubbulpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 30.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Three months' privilge leave is granted to Mr R Nelson, Asst Engr 2nd grade, from the 1st Octr 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr G W Dodsworth, Ex Engr, Ranekhet Road Division, for two months and twenty-nine days, from the date he may have availed himself of the same.

This cancels Notification No 5C, dated 21st June 1873.

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Nowgong Division, is transferred from the Special to the Ordinary Permanent Branch, and posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Capt G T Maitland, Ex Engr, Allahabad Division, 2nd Circle, Military Works, is granted three months' privilge leave from 2nd Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

Sergt F Cameron, Supervisor, 2nd grade, and Sergt A Baker, Overseer, 1st grade, appointed to Military Works Branch by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No 476, dated 18th July 1873, are posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

Capt M A Alves, R E, Ex Engr, transferred from the 3rd to 5th Circle, Military Works, and posted to the Peshawur Division by Government Notification No 70 of 9th August 1873, reported his arrival at Peshawur on the morning of 28th July 1873, and relieved Capt T C Manderson of the charge of the Division on the afternoon of 4th August 1873.

Capt J H Crowdy, R E, Ex Engr, Lahore Division, Military Works, availed himself of the privilge granted him in Inspr Genl Military Works' Notification No 61, dated 11th July 1873, on the 15th August 1873, on the forenoon, of which day he was relieved of the charge of the Division by Mr M R Lackersteen, Asst Engr.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry George Young, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, passed by the second or higher standard of Vernacular examination, laid down in G O, Military Department, No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr G W E Atkinson, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 25th instant.

Mr C H McAFee, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 4th inst.

AGRA AND GWALIOR (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Mr D A Dunn, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Railway by Government of India, reported his arrival at Agra on the 20th inst., afternoon.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr W W Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st August, of the six months' leave on private affairs granted to him in this Department Notification No 995, dated 23rd July 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J C Rainford, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is permitted to resign his appointment.

NERBUDDA (STATE) RAILWAY.

With reference to this Office Notification No 39, dated 29th July 1873, granting Mr H B Addis, Asst Engr, 1st grade, privilege leave for thirty-one days, this officer availed himself of it on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.		Mail. closes.		Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Sept.	5	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	3	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	10	11 A.M.		12 A.M.
Australian	,,	20	4 30 P.M.	{ No after packet.	
China	,,	8	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,,	5	3-30 P.M.		4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,,	25	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9	0	

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondences forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		24 P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	Sept.	5	Monday	Nov.	3
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	10
,,	,,	19	,,	,,	17
		7 P.M.		,,	24
Monday	Sept.	29	,,	Dec.	1
,,	Oct.	6	,,	,,	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	15
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	22
,,	,,	27	,,	,,	29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept.	20	Saturday	Nov.	15
,,	Oct.	18	,,	Dec.	13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular Dates.			*Supplemental dates.*		
Friday	Sept.	26	Friday	Sept.	5
Monday	Oct.	27	Monday	Oct.	6
,,	Nov.	24	,,	Nov.	3
,,	Dec.	22	,,	Dec.	1
			,,	,,	29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee, being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov. 24
Monday	Oct. 27		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year	*(Post Free)*	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Poll Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ORMROD—August 30th, at the Byculla Flats, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Ormrod, Manager Soonderdas Mills, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANLEY—August 22rd, at Dalhousie, the wife of Barnett N. Anley, Esq., 41st (The Welsh) Regiment, of a son.
SALKELD—At Bareilly, Rohilkund, the wife of Captain C. E. Salkeld, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOGARTH—August 25th, at Beawur, Rajpootana, Gerald de Bohun, the youngest son of D. Frank Hogarth, Esq., C. E. aged one year, three months, and nine days.
LYONS—August 26th, at Ghazeepore, Mr. Charles Lyons, Sub-Conductor of the Bengal Military Establishment, and Supervisor in the Public Works Department.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for references in the Intelligences Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

AFTER working on in silence for a period of thirty years the Bombay Inam Commission has been permitted to publish an epitome of its operations and to declare the financial results of its labours. We can faintly realize the pleasure with which Colonel Etheridge received the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 4th of April 1871, directing that officer to prepare and submit a history of the working of the Commission from its earliest days in order that it might receive the fullest publicity. And not Colonel Etheridge alone, but the various other surviving officers who took part in the enquiry into Inam titles, must have shared the gratification of the present head of the department as they learned that Government had at last resolved to cast aside all mystery and allow their officers a chance of being fairly judged.

About ten or eleven years ago, certain well known and discontented recipients of alienated land revenue, residing in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, whose titles to Inams it was expected would not bear the scrutiny of the Commission, stirred up a portion of the Press in this Presidency to revile the Commission in a manner at once merciless and severe. It was then that the Inam Commission received the hideous designation of a "great confiscatory tribunal," a designation subsequently adopted by the historian Sir John Kaye The objectors to the Commission were first in the field; a part of the Press was at their disposal, and as each month necessarily added to the numbers of those whose titles to Inam lands were set aside on account of fraud or palpable defect—for it must be remembered that the *onus probandi* rested upon Government while the claimants were required to prove nothing—the cry of spoliation waxed greater and louder day by day. The Commission was described as a Star Chamber Council, in which judicial impartiality was unknown and justice was denied to a large number, if not the majority, of claimants. It was assumed by the Press that every holder of Inam land in the country was the rightful holder, hence every holder whose claim was not confirmed was regarded as a victim of the confiscatory commission. It was assumed also that in instituting an enquiry into Inam claims the chief object of Government was to root out the Inamdars, root and branch, and secure an increased land revenue to the State, and that to effect these objects officials the most ignorant and corrupt were to be selected for the work. The history of the Inam Commission now before us unfolds a different tale: it says—"The "first duty of the Commission was *the confirmation of good titles*, and this was a real blessing "to the country. Its next, that of laying the "revised rates of assessment either wholly or "partially, *though not during the lifetime of incumbents*, on those lands the titles to which "proved defective, and this was a simple vindication of the rights of the public; for "Government as guardian and trustee of "the public revenue had other interests "to consider as well as those of the "holders of Inams, and it was not justified in "allowing public burdens to press on one portion of its subjects in order that the other "might live in luxurious indolence on alienations of the public revenue, which in a great "majority of cases had no pretension to "authorized existence. . . . All chance of "injustice was removed by the elasticity given "to the Inam Act by Rule 11 Schedule B, which "permitted the relaxation of the rule in favour "of claimants wherever they pressed harshly. "Moreover, in every case Government took the "*onus probandi* on itself, asking claimants to "prove nothing, because simple possession proved "everything till superior proof could be adduced. "Thus a just and righteous consideration of their "claims was secured to all."

Up to the time of the passing of the decisions of the Commission good and bad titles were in the same position; after these decisions were passed the holders of good titles felt themselves secure. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone had published as early as 1827 the determination of Government to enquire into the claims of Inam holders, so that the enquiry undertaken by the Commission was fully expected and the Inamdars were prepared for it. The moderation of Government in dealing with Inam lands appears to have been most benign; in the words of para. 8 of Colonel Etheridge's epitomé "eviction was "illegal. *Possession* could not be interfered "with. An Inamdar was considered to be in "possession if he held by himself, his tenants, "sub-tenants, or agents, and very few were so "disconnected with the land which produced "their income as not be to in possession under "the wide signification which the law thus "accorded to the term." To give permanency by the power of the law to every Inamdar in the country with a good title, and to give back to the treasury land revenue to which the claimant not only could show no title but which he had become illegally if not fraudulently possessed of, were duties incumbent upon Government, and that many years of preparation for enquiry into individual claims were given before the enquiry was commenced show that Government were desirous rather to establish right than inflict wrong. Yet if we are to believe the writers who set up a hue and cry against the Inam Commission, the only conclusion we can come to is that in establishing the Commission a great confiscatory and spoliation department was let loose upon the Inamdars of the country. If this is the outcome of all that has been written against the Inam Commission, then Government are deserving of the severest censure. But we need scarcely stop to enquire whether charges so monstrous as those of corrupt spoliation of the Inamdars could by any possibility be sustained, or whether such hideous intentions could for a moment have been cherished. Without appealing to the character of the British Government in the past and to its benign policy towards the natives of this country, let us look to the officers who were selected by Government to conduct the enquiry into the claims of Inamdars, and we shall then have sufficient proof that Government was well aware of the delicate nature of the work with which the Inam Commission was entrusted, and that in establishing that Commission it was influenced by a desire on the one hand to do justice to all, and on the other, to avoid even the slightest reproach of dealing harshly with the existing holders of Inams. The names of Goldsmid, Hart, Gordon, Griffith, Schneider, Cowper, Manson, Etheridge, Chapman, Arbuthnot, Ravenscroft, Dods, Ellis, Pedder, Peile, Richey, and Percival, at once testify that the selections of Government were made wisely and well. It is superfluous to say that these are all honourable men, who could never be persuaded to occupy judicial offices with the view of delivering corrupt or partial decisions.

Much has been said and written about providing a special Commission to settle the claims of Inamdars, and now, after the lapse of several years, when the voice of public censure of the Commission has almost become hushed for the want of something to say, the last complaint of the discontented is heard in the lips of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, that the settlement of all Inam claims should have been left to the ordinary judicial tribunals of the country. In this expression is conveyed but too plainly the inference that the Inam Commission is both incompetent and corrupt; and that claimants have been dispossessed who would have received better treatment from the ordinary legal tribunals. Nothing appears to be more certain than that if left to the ordinary Law Courts the Inam claimants would have fared badly. To say nothing of the loss of time and expenditure necessary, the proof of title would have rested with each claimant, and when the decision was adverse the holder would have been at once dispossessed. At least this is how we believe the ordinary judicial tribunals would have proceeded.

In considering the feeling with which the operations of the Inam Commission was received by the people, it should be remembered that the number of disallowed claims was very small, and as a matter of fact the people were decidedly against the men who were proved to have been unable to comply with the easy requirements of the Alienation Acts. It was known even to the ordinary ryots that very little proof was required for having a claim confirmed; hence it seems incredible that any fierce excitement on account of the proceedings of the Inam Commission could have taken hold of the public mind such as was likely to cause a disturbance. An "abstract statement" is given in Colonel Etheridge's epitome "showing the "aggregate results of the operations of the Inam "Department," from which it is seen that out of a total of land alienations of Rs. 87,75,319 on the Government books at the commencement of alienation operations, Rs. 37,48,220 were recovered, Rs. 55,85,981 confirmed, and Rs. 43,783 remaining for settlement. Out of a total of cash alienations of Rs. 33.12,715, Rs. 13,11,651 were recovered, Rs. 22,25,886 confirmed, and Rs 53,249 remaining for settlement.

Of the way in which persons possessed of illegal holdings received the awards of the Inam Commission Colonel Etheridge says—"It "was also perfectly well known in the locality "in which holdings were of this (spurious) "stamp, and these pretended Inamdars so far "from thinking themselves hardly dealt with "by the new law (the law of 1852) were agreeably surprised to learn that the term *resumption* meant simply the levy of assessment after "their deaths. They

small additional influx of Europeans the Rajpootana State Railway may bring into Ajmere may do something towards throwing on Ana Sagur a few skiffs. To me it seems strange why such enjoyable sport as boat racing and sailing should be neglected when every opportunity is afforded for obtaining it.

Well, what has man done for this lovely vale with its lakes which nature has given him? Absolutely nothing! I have scarcely patience to write in an equable temper upon the sordidness that characterises our Government in India in every single act of their administration. A long Indian, and partly official, experience; a wide range of reading in, and study of, Indian subjects; and a personal inspection of three-fourths of the country, have convinced me that the so termed utilitarian principles of the Government are nothing but Jesuitical manure to promote the growth of the most intense selfishness. I cannot call to mind a *single instance* in which the Government has undertaken one great or useful work for the benefit of the people, European or native, from which they did not expect in *some way* a full return. All their cotton not expect in *some way* a full return. All their cotton and other agricultural experiments, whether successful or otherwise, were taken in hand to promote trade. The benefit of the people would or *might* naturally follow; but that was a secondary consideration. The wider an area that was cultivated with cereals, the more food for the population. True, and I may add, a permanent area brought under the scope of the land revenue. The cost, small as it was, to increase the water supply of the Ana Sagur was made with an eye to the number of acres that could be reclaimed, or the quantity of land that could be brought under cultivation. "The comfort and convenience of the towns-people" were of minor importance. Colonel Dixon's guava garden, to which I have alluded, the lease of that is given out by the Ajmere Municipality, but the object for which it was originally planted has been quietly ignored. A large quantity of the alluvial soil to the north of the lake is let to cultivators at a high cess with the motive chiefly of bringing in an *immediate* return. No idea of ornamentation or embellishment occurs to the Government, and none of their servants dare to make such a proposition, the cost of which would come from Imperial funds at all events. It is this excess of utilitarianism I complain of. To bank this lake towards the north; to have a carriage drive round it; to plant orchards and gardens that would ultimately yield great returns; to relieve the station of a swamp formed by the surplus waters of the lake; to plant avenues along the public roads, and to accomplish three hundred and one requisites that would add beauty and grace to a station —all these are never dreamt of, as the expense involved would bring in no sequent profit. Again, look at all the grand tombs, mosques, and palaces of the old Mogul rulers now fast going to decay in Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. When repairs are required the plaster patch—work of the Public Works Department are brought into requisition to preserve (Heaven save the mark!) these grand old buildings. If you think I exaggerate, let a tourist visit Jehangir's mausoleum at Shadera near Lahore and give us his opinion of the petty repairs executed from time to time on that splendid structure. In one instance alone, that of the Taj at Agra, have restorations been effected at all consonant with the original design. Of what use to go further into detail? Beautifying and ornamentation are no part of the objects and desires of the British Government, and so the Ajmere valley must continue as nature handed it to us and we must be content therewith.

THE POONA WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As all sorts of irrelevant trash is being paraded in the local papers of this station, *anent* the Poona Water Supply, I trust this brief analysis of it will, by correcting some overdrawn allusions advanced by our contemporaries, serve to enlighten the public and professional world of the existing state of the case, and its prospective advantages. Your contemporary the *Poona Observer* seems to be altogether [illegible] which has to the early history of the project, [illegible]rable Mr. [illegible] back as the days of the Honourable [illegible] a supply of water from [illegible] whom the idea of drawing [illegible] drinking purposes from the Moota River for [illegible] of the *Observer* had been at a little more pains in searching for information, he might have discovered that, as early as 1848, a scheme for supplying Poona and its environs with water was successfully drawn up and submitted to Government by the late Captain Hart, of the Bombay Engineers. Why that scheme did not meet with the approval of Government I am not in a position to state, nor do I feel qualified to offer an opinion; suffice it to say that it was shelved for a somewhat indefinite period. When Colonel (then Captain) Fife was deputed to the special duty of investigating irrigation projects in the Deccan, the water supply question seems to have again emerged from the archives, and under the reputed skill and management of the latter officer the scheme seems to have been finally matured, and is now nearly half carried out. The *Poona Observer* is evidently in error in supposing that the work of investigation and examination of the valley and the preparation of the necessary plans and drawings was gone through within the incredible space of four months, as given in his issue of the 23rd instant. I have authority for stating that the preliminary enquiries occupied nearly as many years.

As your Poona contemporary seems to possess very crude notions as to the great scope of the undertaking, a few words in reference to the subject will, I trust, not be considered out of place. The scheme, which has scarcely a parallel in India or even in Europe, consists of a high masonry dam thrown across the valley, having for its primary object the irrigation of the parched lands of the Indapoor plain, which suffer from periodical droughts. As the River Moota, the principal source of supply, carries heavy floods during the monsoon, and as more than the necessary quantity could safely be impounded, and as the rainfall in Poona has of late years been somewhat at a minimum, it was considered advisable to draw up a supplementary scheme which will incidentally supply a wholesome quantity of drinking water to the civil and military population of Poona. It is this subsidiary work that is now nearly ready and which your contemporary of the *Observer* seems to have so much at heart. I can however assure him that he will have to wait at least for another six months before he can feel the virtue of the Moota waters. As for the irrigation scheme, which consists of a hundred miles of canal, I fear its completion will occupy fully another three years, as the canals have to be carried through a somewhat difficult country and in the face of many engineering obstacles. But it is hoped that all contingencies have been foreseen, and with such an officer as Colonel Fife at the helm, the Government and the public may allay their alarm, I think, as to the successful issue of the enterprise. The subject of the profile of the main dam across the gorge seems to have been hotly contested by some of the leading engineers at Poona: some are of opinion that the dam is too slight in section, and that some increased thickness is necessary to counteract the great pressure of water that will be brought to bear against it; but as this subject has been almost worn out in discussion by those best acquainted with it I feel incompetent to offer an opinion. If the dam in its present raw state has already stood the violence of two successive monsoons and is becoming more and more consolidated every day, there can be no reason why it should not with the usual repairs stand for another century.

A word as to the encomiums lavished on some of the engineers interested in the business, and I am done. As for the share of merit accredited to Colonel Fife by the *Poona Observer* I have nothing to say, for he is deserving of even more. Captain Buckle, who got through the most arduous portions of the work, is also not forgotten; but what Mr. Whiting, the present acting incumbent, has done to merit anything like a public recognition in the columns of a newspaper is best known to the *Poona Observer*. If your contemporary means to be impartial in his distribution of credentials I would remind him to add to his list of honours the name of Sergeant Henry, the European subordinate in immediate charge of the work, who, although holding a humble position, has nevertheless worked with a zeal that is truly commendable.

The suggestion that a *fete* should be given to inaugurate the opening of the Poona Water Supply scheme is no doubt a happy idea, and I trust it will be carried out, and the *Observer* may rest assured that if there is to be anything of the sort Colonel Fife will not begrudge him a moderate share of the loaves and fishes.

CORRECTION.

Poona, 31st August.

EVEN mimic warfare is not without its serious casualties, as is proved by the death of a distinguished officer like Colonel Kenneth D. Mackenzie, C. B., the Assistant Quarter Master General, who has been accidentally drowned at Dartmouth. Colonel Mackenzie entered the army in 1831, and had seen a good deal of service in different parts of the world. In the Irish rebellion in 1848 he was mainly instrumental in capturing Smith O'Brien and forwarding him to London. It was on this occasion that Mackenzie stopped a railway engine at Thurles by the heroic remedy of placing a loaded pistol at the driver's head; the engine was wanted to convey Smith O'Brien to Dublin. Colonel Mackenzie served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and was at Alma, Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. In 1858 he came to India with the 92nd highlanders and served in the Central India Campaign. Subsequently he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in Bengal. In 1859 he quelled the mutiny in the 5th Bengal European Regiment and received the thanks of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for this service. In 1860 he served as Deputy Quarter Master General with the China Expedition. He was appointed to the Horse Guards in 1870.—*Madras Mail*.

THE MISTAKE IN THE ANALYSIS OF FLOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to an article in this morning's *Gazette*, I beg to inform you that the facts are as follow:—

On the day on which the statement of analyses appeared in the papers, the 27th ultimo, Mr. Harris called on me and told me that he had observed a mistake in the published analysis of sample D., which did not correspond to the entry in his analysis book. He showed me the entry in the analysis book, and asked if he might see the original report of this analysis which he had sent in to this office. I sent for the original report and showed it to him. It corresponded to the analysis as printed in the papers. Mr. Harris then said that he himself must have made a mistake in the report, and asked me to allow him to correct the original report, which he did and initialled, and its the correction which appeared in the papers of the 28th was accordingly sent.

Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer, was absent from Bombay, and he consequently had nothing whatever to do with either the publication or the correction of the analysis.

I shall be obliged if you will publish this letter.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commr's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner has called my attention to an article which appeared in your paper of to-day. It appears there is a misunderstanding about the correct rendering of the analysis of the D. flour from Messrs. Bapty Brothers. Unfortunately, my clerk in copying from the Laboratory book Portuguese the results of the analysis of the D. sample confused the results of my analysis of another sample, with the [illegible] Mr. Pedder issuing the analysis I Immediately upon [illegible] and pointed out the error. Mr. went across to him [illegible]wed me to send corrections to each Pedder kindly allowed. I certainly must congratulate of the local papers [illegible] that the corrected analyses Messrs. Bapty Bros [illegible]pond with the very superior quality should so fully correspond [illegible]ours, &c.,

of their bread.—WM. H. HARRIS, F.C.S., &c.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, 2nd September.

BOMBAY.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A house situated in Israel Mohla fell on Monday night, but fortunately no persons were injured.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee, up to 30th ult., was 73 inches 94 cents. at the hill, and 82 inches 4 cents in the valley.

DEWAN TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.—H. H. the Rao of Cutch has appointed Cazee Shaboodeen as his Councillor, and Mr. Beharilal as his Dewan.

WEATHER AT SURAT.—A correspondent states that in consequence of a heavy rainfall at Surat on Thursday, damage was done to several houses.

A DISPENSARY AT PATAN.—Through the exertions of Mr. Winter, Second Assistant Collector of Sattara, a charitable medical dispensary has been opened in the town of Patan.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till Monday seventeen cases had been committed by several Magistrates of Police to the Sessions of the High Court, lice to the next Criminal Sessions of the 10th inst. which commence on the 15th.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—A Goanese named Marian Gomes was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of escaping from legal custody.

A MISCHIEF BY FIRE.—A short time ago a Marwaree, residing in the Memoodabad talooka, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge at Kaira to five years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of setting fire to a house.

RAIN AT PAHALUNPOOR.—We learn from a private letter that there was a heavy fall of rain at Pahalunpoor last week. The state of public health was reported to be good. The crops were in a flourishing state.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Balloo Chamboo, was charged with stealing a dhotur, belonging to one Witto Jaunoo. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday 30th August was 56 feet 6 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 67 inches 74 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet 2 tenths, the rainfall being 58 inches 12 cents.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, one Etia Khundoo and three others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with being found in a gaming-house gaming with cards and money. They admitted the offence and were fined five rupees each.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY A PARSEE LAD.—On Sunday a Parsee lad was arrested by the police at Tanna while in the act of selling some watches. On being questioned about the watches, he became confused, and immediately ran towards a tank close by and jumped into it. By the exertions of the police he was taken out alive.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES, &c.—A man named Govind Vittoo reported to the executive police yesterday the loss from his house of currency notes and ornaments valued at Rs. 100. It seems that the robbery took place whilst a nautch was going on at complainant's place on the night previous. Inquiries are being made into the matter.

BOMBAY PRIVATE ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The first annual report of this school has just appeared, and we are glad to know the success the school has achieved under its popular head master, Mr. Narayen Amritrao. It started only in 1869 with 50 pupils. By January 1872 the number had increased to 250, and in another year the school received a grant-in-aid of Rs.1,167. The number of pupils on the register is now above 400.

THE STABBING CASE.—A native shoemaker, named Baloo, aged about fifty years, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Monday, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, Gungs, by means of a knife. A number of witnesses were examined, after which the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. We have already published the particulars of the case.

A CASE UNDER THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.—Mr. Crawford (Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey) yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, and obtained a summons against a Parsee named Dinshaw Hormusjee, residing in the Marine Lines, under section 52 of the new Municipal Act, charging him with obstructing the Municipal workspeople and servants while in the execution of their duty.

TORTURING A HORSE.—A Mahomedan hack buggy driver named Hyet Khan was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the instance of Captain Jacob Waudby, with torturing his horse in a public place. Captain Waudby stated that the horse was in a most wretched state and was quite unfit to be used. In the opinion of Captain Waudby the animal ought to be shot. The magistrate said that he would order the horse to be sent to Pinjrapole. The buggy driver was fined five rupees.

THE WASTE LANDS OF PUNCH MAHALS.—The *Surya Prakash* dwells at some length on the advantages of bringing under cultivation the fertile, but at present waste, lands of Punch Mahal, in the Khira zilla. These lands, says the writer, are covered with rank jungle. The water there is very unhealthy, and before these lands are brought under cultivation they must be cleared of jungle and new wells must be sunk there. Liberal terms must be offered to the rich capitalists of Bombay, Ahmedabad, &c., to induce them to undertake this important work, useful both to the State and to the general public.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY, &c.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate of Police, was engaged yesterday in the investigation of a case, in which a man named Pragjee Kurrumsey charged Mr. Inspector Framjee Bhickajee, Thackersey Bhanjee, and eight others of the police force with misappropriation of property, and secreting of a valuable document. Mr. Ardashir B. Kapadia, barrister, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, for the defence. After some evidence was gone into, it turned out that the dispute arose between two executors of a will and a third party, who claimed certain property under another will of a deceased woman, and under the circumstance the magistrate saw that it would simply be a waste of time to go on further into the case, and dismissed the summons. The magistrate further remarked that it was absurd to make so many police officers defendants in the case. The matter was also thoroughly investigated by Mr. Souter, and the magistrate informed Mr. Inspector Framjee that the Court saw nothing to blame in the conduct of the police.

THE [illegible]DAFUL.

THE following telegram has been placed at our [illegible]sal by Captain Giles, Acting Superintendent of [illegible] "Tell Forbes Dalhousie returned with [illegible] survivors from Singapore and three [illegible]how. Ships complete wrecks. Sixteen hands of Singapore lost, including master and all but two officers. Natives treated our people with great kindness, and have been rewarded."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain W. Garrick, will sail to-day in ballast for Kurrachee.

THE SHIP ROYAL SAXON, 1,071 tons, Captain J Williamson, will sail to-day for Dundee via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, will sail to-day in ballast for Madras and Kurrachee.

THE SHIP WILLIAM WOODBURY, 1,215 tons, Captain J. R. Herrman, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,745½ bales cotton, 235 cwts. horns, 4,761 cwts linseed, 549 bales goat hair, 1,356½ cwts coir yarn, 710 cwts hemp, 2,287½ cwts rags, 80 cwts cardamoms, 68 cwts chundroos, 1,576 cwts galls and 1,071 cwts jute.

THE SHIP RIALTO, 1,165 tons, Captain J. B. Babot, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Calcutta (July 17th) with a cargo of 16,327 bags rice, 3,529 bundles gunnies, 300 bundles hemp twine, 1,540 bags sugar, 125 bales jute, and 69 bales cottons. She experienced heavy gales in Bay of Bengal from W. S. W.; north of the Equator the strong westerly wind, equally with much rain. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ult. from Liverpool (July 25th) brought a cargo of 300 kegs nails, 4 cases books, 25 kegs arsenic, 12 cases iron safes, 13 casks padlock, 86 cases and 1 cask wine, 11 cases whiskey, 151 cases sundries, 45 packages hardware, 20 bales twist, 68 packages cotton, 2 boilers, 1 case leather, 20 packages boiler composition, 2 cases wicks, 8 casks soap, 209 boxes machinery, 22 packages medicine, 97 cases wines and spirit, 3 casks zinc-sheet, 9 cases champagne, 5 cases spirit, 32 kegs rivets, 100 boxes tin, 3 cases varnish, 1 case lead, 10 cases bobbin, 35 barrels sal ammonia, 50 packages Epsom salt, 74 coils rope, 1 kegs emery powder, 49 packages earthenware, 84 casks glassware, 449 bundles and 82 packages iron hoops, 13,484 packages iron, 4 cases twine, 50 boxes tin plates 5 cases woollens, 2 cases saddlery, 3 cases goods, 1 case lac, 10 cases thread, 1 case hosiery, 1 case ink, 3 cases stationery, 200 packages lead ore, 1 case lamp 30 bundles and 328 plates, 25 boxes sulphur, 35 hogheads and 10 barrels ale, 10 casks rice bowls, 2 cases cutlery, 179 casks China clay, 2 cases dubbing, 24 packages mill furnishing, 26 cases brass and copper tubes, 11 cases jacks, 4 cases bolts, 5,000 railway chairs, 175 tons coals, 1 case beam, 10 bales blotting papers, 1 case leather strapping, 1 fire engine, 358 fire bars, and 2,145 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.			H. M.	IN. FT.
7 23 m	3 0	Wednesday ... 3		1 2 a	0 1
6 18 a	1 3			1 18 m	4 11
8 45 m	4 1	Thursday 4		2 43 a	0 9
8 8 a	2 0			3 44 m	6 7
10 25 m	6 5	Friday 5		4 33 a	4 1
10 22 a	4 9			4 33 m	7 4
11 1 m	7 5	Saturday 6		5 12 a	5 8
11 10 a	5 11			5 19 m	7 7
11 39 m	8 0	Sunday 7		5 52 a	7 1
11 56 a	6 9			6 1 m	7 6
.....	.....	Monday..... 8		6 31 a	7 11
0 15 a	8 2			6 45 m	7 1
0 41 m	7 2	Tuesday..... 9		7 10 a	8 4
0 53 a	7 11				

Moon—Full, 7th, 1h. 59m. A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. V. ABDOOL REHMON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement until the 30th inst. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. V. MUNJEE MAHOMED PALLAY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by the same solicitors for the plaintiffs, made a similar application to the above. Defendants live at Madras and the summons had not been served. The postponement applied for was granted.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION V. MOMANJEE MERWANJEE.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. B.M. Waglé, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, for the defendant. The Advocate-General moved for a postponement to which Mr. Waglé consented; and the application was granted.

ROWCHUND MANOCKCHUND V. IBRAHIM BIN RAJUB.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the plaintiff, applied for a month's postponement, as the summons had not been served. The application was granted.

THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL V. PURSHOTUM JANARDHUNJEE.

None of the parties appeared, and the case was struck out by an order made by the judge in chambers.

DYABHOY TRIBHOWUNDAS V. HUJRABAI, WIDOW.

The parties appeared in person. The summons was sealed on the 18th ultimo, but plaintiff did not serve it until the 26th. His Lordship said the defendant had not had sufficient time given her, and therefore postponed the case for a week.

HAJEE MAHABOOL ALLIKHAN V. HAJEE ADUM HAJEE JACOB AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. One of the defendants was sentenced in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case; and the summons was served upon him in the House of Correction. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,000, with interest, for money lent and advanced by plaintiff on a signed account. Plaintiff had received Rs. 175 on account of interest. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 with interest and costs: plaintiff to give credit for Rs. 175 received by him on account.

THE following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

HARRIBHOY MOTIRAM V. HAJEE DADA ABDOOLA.

Mr B. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff; defendant did not appear.

Mr. Tyabjee stated that the defendant had filed a written statement. The suit was originally a summary suit, and then by application of the defendant it was transferred to the long-cause list, on the defendant putting in a written statement. Afterwards, also on the application of the defendant, the case was re-transferred to the short-cause list. The written statement, so far from disclosing any defence, admitted the truth of the statements contained in the plaint. The suit was brought to recover Rs 5,000 due on five promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each. On the case being proved his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 13th April 1873, costs, and the usual interest on judgment.

THE L. B. AND M. BANK V. DOOLUBDAS CANJEE.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 7,000 due in respect to a call of £10 per share on the contributories of the company. The defendant did not appear, and a decree was passed against him for the sum claimed with interest of 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870, costs, and further interest at 5 per cent on the decree.

THE L. M. AND B. BANK V. CASIDAS NURSEYDAS.

Mr. Pigot appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated that the defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, in which he admitted the claim now made, namely, Rs. 7,600 with interest. A decree for that amount was passed, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870, costs, and interest on judgment at 5 per cent. Execution to be stayed till further orders.

ROBBERY accompanied by violence has not often, in our days, been illustrated by so brutal an outrage and visited by so severe a punishment as in a case which has just been tried at the Croydon Assizes before Mr. Baron Pigott. Most of our readers will remember the case, for it excited no inconsiderable sensation at the time when the offence was perpetrated. The victim of the assault was Mr. Gray, a merchant, living at Brixton. On the 5th of last December he was returning home, when, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, he was encountered by three men, who insisted on his giving them something to drink. The prosecutor was alarmed and did not venture to refuse. He paid for some drink for them at a public house, and when he left it the men followed him and suddenly seized him, knocked him down, and proceeded to rob him. He was terribly beaten about the head and face, so that his teeth were broken. His face was severely wounded, and his eyes were so much injured that his sight was for a long time after seriously affected. One hand with which he strove to guard his face, and which proved to have a peculiar attraction for the robbers, was so maltreated that it is believed to have been rendered permanently useless. If for his assailants saw that there was a diamond ring upon his finger, and when they had got possession of his watch and chain, they strove to have the diamond too. The ring would not easily come off, and the ruffians actually endeavoured to tear the finger from the socket. They hammered at it until the bones were crushed, and then twisted it round and round, with the hope of dismembering the hand, in order to get at the object of their cupidity. The robbers made their escape for the time, but the police appeared to have had some suspicion as to their identity. One of the men meanwhile was convicted of another offence, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and when he came out he was arrested, with a companion upon this charge. The defence was an attempt to set up a case of *alibi*, but the evidence for the prosecution was very clear, and the jury had no difficulty in finding both prisoners guilty. They were sentenced by Baron Pigott to be kept in penal servitude for ten years each, to be under the supervision of the police for five years, and to receive each twenty-five lashes.—*Daily News*.

IMPORTANT DECISION WITH REGARD TO AN INSOLVENT'S TRUSTEES.

RE DUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE RUTNAGUR AND ANOTHER.

At the High Court recently, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green sat in Full Court to hear an appeal from a decision in this case given by Mr. Justice Pinhey, as the presiding Commissioner in Insolvency, on an application by an opposing creditor to set aside a trust deed executed by the general body of creditors. The Advocate-General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford and Bovey, appeared for the appellant, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Rutnagur. Mr. Marriott (now Mr. Justice Marriott) and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the trustees in support of the Commissioner's decision.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, in giving judgment, said:—This is an appeal against an order of the 2nd July last by Mr. Justice Pinhey in the Insolvent Court, discharging with costs a previous order of the 7th May last made under section 26 of the statute 11 and 12 Vic., c 21, in that Court by Mr. Justice Bayley on an *ex parte* application of the opposing creditor, Jamsetjee Rutnagur, whereby it was ordered that Furdoonjee Framjee Colah and two other gentlemen (trustees of a deed of composition, dated 16th December 1872, executed by certain traders, viz, the present insolvents, and their partner, in favour of all of their creditors who, within three calendar months, should execute the same) should hold and retain all property belonging to the insolvents in their power or control and all the proceeds thereof until the Insolvency Court should make further order concerning the same. The contention of the creditor Jamsetjee Rutnagur, on which he obtained the *ex parte* order of the 7th May, was that the deed of composition is fraudulent and void under the 24th section of the Indian Insolvent Debtors' Act, 11 and 12 Vict., c. 21 [His Lordship here read the section]. The burden of proof that the deed is fraudulent and void rests upon the attacking party, the opposing creditor who obtained the *ex parte* order. In order to establish that proposition, it was necessary that he should convince the Court that the deed was voluntary, the words of the 24th section being "shall voluntarily convey," &c. That section declares that such voluntary conveyances, as are contemplated by it, shall be fraudulent and void "as against the assignee" of the insolvent. The only assignee in insolvency of the present insolvents is the Official Assignee. Such an occurrence as an appointment of trade assignees under the Insolvent Debtors' Act rarely or never happens in Bombay. The application to Mr Justice Bayley was neither made by the Official Assignee, nor in his name, nor with his consent. That alone would seem to be a very formidable objection to it. The cases reported in 15 Q. B., 713, 11 C. B., 406, and 1 Bom. H. C. Report, 233, may have some bearing on that point. It may be said that the Official Assignee might refuse to make or authorize such an application, and that then the creditor would be helpless. But this is not so. The Court would in a proper case, and on his being indemnified against costs, compel the Official Assignee to make the application, or to lend his name for the purpose in the same manner as it has ordered him on a former occasion to take steps to set aside a sale, which there seemed reason to believe to be improper. We are very far, however, from desiring to intimate an opinion that the Official Assignee was wrong in standing aloof in the present case. Facts, which I shall presently mention, would most probably have deterred the Court from placing any constraint upon him. It is, however, unnecessary for us now to decide whether the application ought to have been made by or in the name of the Official Assignee, inasmuch as we are of opinion that, even supposing that such an application might be made on behalf of a creditor not being an assignee, the application in this instance ought not to have been successful, because the deed of composition was not, as we think, voluntary. That deed was, it is true, executed within two months previously to the filing of the insolvent's petition in insolvency and when they were in insolvent circumstances, but in order to come within the 24th section, it must also have been voluntarily executed; and that, as we think, it was not, when we look at the meaning of the word "voluntarily" as illustrated by the cases cited by Mr. Macpherson. If there were pressure for such a deed by creditors, if in fact the demand for such a conveyance originated with the creditors, then those cases show that the conveyance will not be regarded as voluntary. Two creditors, the present opposing creditor and Pranjeewandass Girdhurlall, had shortly before the execution of the deed commenced suits against the insolvents; and other creditors had, as appears in the affidavit of the insolvent Dhunjeebhoy, demanded immediate payment of their debts, and the insolvents were unable to comply with those demands, and under those circumstances were constrained to convene a meeting of their creditors for the purpose of consulting them as to the best course to be pursued. There is not any evidence to show that, at that meeting, the proposition that a deed of composition should be executed originated with the insolvents. It lay upon the opposing creditor, Jamsetjee Rutnagur, to establish that proposition. The deed of composition itself says "it was proposed," but does not say by whom. We are inclined to think that if the proposition emanated from the insolvents, Jamsetjee Rutnagur would have been prepared to say so in his affidavit. He says, indeed, that they called the meeting, and that certainly was so; and he adds that he believes and is informed that it was not "well attended," and that "most of the creditors present represented the friends and relatives of the said insolvents." He, however, although he had due notice that the meeting was to be held, was not present at it, and the insolvent Dhunjeebhoy in his affidavit shows that the meeting was very well attended, *i. e.*, by twenty-one out of the thirty-three creditors then known, who as well as five other creditors not present at the meeting on the same day (4th December 1872) signified their wishes that a deed of composition should be executed. And that those twenty-six creditors represented Rs. 1,03,573 of the then known liability, Rs. 1,27,525. The opposing creditor, Jamsetjee Rutnagur, after describing the summoning of the meeting as already mentioned, proceeded to state that "a resolution was passed to wind up the affairs of the said insolvents by a private trust deed, and three persons were appointed trustees for the purpose, viz.—Pardoonjee Framjee Colah, Kessowjee Dawjee, and Mohunjee Manockchund, and that in pursuance of the said resolution a trust deed was prepared and executed on the 16th day of December 1872." There is not one word in his affidavit to show, that although the meeting was convened by the insolvents, the trust deed was suggested by or originated with them. The word "resolution" indicates the action of the creditors: creditors too, who it must be recollected had been just before pressing the insolvents with "immediate demands for payment," as stated by the insolvent Dhunjeebhoy in the following passage of his affidavit:—"In consequence of the said Jamsetjee Rutnagur and several of our creditors having made immediate demands upon us for payment of their debts, and we being unable to meet the same, we deemed it advisable under the circumstances to leave our affairs in the hands of our creditors; for this purpose, the meeting of the creditors referred to in the 4th paragraph of Jamsetjee Rutnagur's affidavit was held on the 14th day of December 1872 at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher; the creditors assembled at the said meeting considered that it would be more advantageous to the interest of the general body of creditors if our affairs were liquidated under a private trust than through the instrumentality of the Insolvent Court. The application which my co-partner Perosha Pestonjee and myself have made to this Honourable Court for the benefit of the Insolvent Act was rendered necessary in order to protect our persons from arrest, at the instance of the said Jamsetjee Rutnagur and the firm of Pranjeewandass Girdhurlall, who, notwithstanding notice of the execution of the said trust deed, proceeded to judgment against us in the High Court in respect of their claims against us. The said firm of Pranjeewandass Girdhurlall has since come in under the said deed." The result of that passage is that the insolvents, being sued by two creditors and urgently pressed by others, called a meeting of their creditors to consult them as to the course to be adopted. The creditors then assembled probably influenced to a considerable extent by the fact that two creditors were suing the insolvents, and would, on obtaining judgments, sweep away an undue share of the assets, resolved that the affairs of the insolvents should be wound up under a deed of trust. There is not a word to the effect that the course taken thus unanimously by the meeting was suggested or proposed by or on behalf of the insolvents. It lay, as we have said, upon Jamsetjee Rutnagur to prove that the deed was voluntary, *i.e.*, that it emanated from the insolvents, and in our opinion he has failed so to do. This certainly is not a case in which we should be disposed to rest satisfied with conjecture, or slight indications of a probability that the deed originated with the insolvents, or to aid a creditor impeaching the deed under such circumstances as Jamsetjee Rutnagur comes forward for that purpose. He is uncle of the insolvent Dhunjeebhoy, who tells us in his affidavit that he went to that uncle shortly before the insolvents' firm stopped payment, informed him of its great difficulties, and requested him to join with some of the other creditors who had promised to support the firm in an attempt to continue their business. The affidavit then proceeds thus:—"The said Jamsetjee Rutnagur thereupon told me that my firm's assets were then still under my control, and that I should pay him in full and make entries bearing prior dates in my books. I told him plainly that I could not do such a thing, for, notwithstanding his relationship with me, I was bound to treat him on a footing of equality with my other creditors. This refusal on my part gave the said Jamsetjee Rutnagur great offence, and since that time he has severed all his connexion with me, and made it his business to annoy me and my co-partners." The affidavit then proceeded to narrate how the scheme to enable the insolvents to continue their trade under inspectors sanctioned by other creditors was defeated by Jamsetjee Rutnagur shortly before the firm stopped payment. The allegation that Jamsetjee Rutnagur attempted to obtain a fraudulent preference was contradicted by him in his affidavit in reply. But subsequent events and an examination of the letters written on his behalf and of their dates lead us to believe that his conduct was vexatious, and that his nephew's story as to the attempt to obtain a fraudulent preference is true. Jamsetjee Rutnagur and Pranjeewandass Girdhurlall, notwithstanding the deed of composition, having proceeded with their suits against the insolvents, the latter were compelled to file their petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act on the 13th of January 1873. Decrees, with stay of execution, were given in the two suits. On the 22nd January, Jamsetjee Rutnagur, being perfectly aware of the deed of composition of the 16th December 1872, and that the three months within which he might come in and execute it would expire on the 17th March, applied not to the trustees of the deed, with whom he must have known the books of the insolvents were lodged, but to the Official Assignee, on the 22nd January, for inspection of those books, and that he should call upon the insolvents to deposit them; and on the 17th February, by another letter, requested him to call upon the trustees to deliver them up, and said that the deed of trust was void under sec. 24 of the Insolvent Act. On the 20th February the Official Assignee informed him, that on the 19th February a motion on behalf of Pranjeewandas Girdhurlall for a declaration to that effect was refused by Mr. Justice Gibbs. On the 8th March the trustees' solicitors warned Jamsetjee Rutnagur for the second time (the first being being the 23rd December 1872) that the period within which he might execute the deed would expire on the 17th March. Not until the 15th March did any letter on his behalf, demanding inspection of the books from the trustees, reach them. It was dated the 13th March. On the 17th of March a mehta named Choonilal, in the employment of the firm of Pranjeewandas Girdhurlall, inspected several books on behalf of Jamsetjee Rutnagur, who alleged that the inspection given was insufficient and that the books yielded no information, which allegation was denied. The firm of Pranjeewandas Girdhurlall abandoned their opposition to the trust deed and executed it. The applications to the Official Assignee were not, as we think, made with any *bona fide* desire on the part of Jamsetjee Rutnagur to see the books, but merely for the purpose of putting the Official Assignee in motion against the insolvents. If Jamsetjee Rutnagur really desired to inspect the books, he would have applied to the trustees in whose custody he perfectly well knew that they were. He made no such application until the eleventh hour, and then endeavoured to gain further time by picking a quarrel about the nature of the inspection given. As to that dispute we do not credit the affidavits filed on his behalf. We are of opinion that he had ample time to inspect the books if he had made an earlier application to the trustees, but that his affected desire to inspect was merely at first a manœuvre to annoy the insolvents, and finally to gain time. The proviso that creditors should execute the deed within three months was not, at all events as regards those resident in Bombay, unreasonable. Under equitable circumstances Courts have allowed creditors to come in after the time fixed, but never where the creditor has throughout set himself in vexatious antagonism to the deed. If the present opposing creditor have lost his opportunity, he has nobody to blame but himself. He has throughout manifested implacable hostility to the deed, and, as we believe, for no other reason than to endeavour to obtain, or because he has failed to persuade the insolvents to give to him, a fraudulent preference over the other creditors. This deed, which as the affidavit of one of the trustees shows, has been executed by 46 creditors, representing Rs. 1,50,409-3 out of 54 creditors, representing

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The annual report of Mr. Juland Danvers Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, has been presented to Parliament. Besides furnishing, for purposes of examination and comparison, detailed statements relating to the position and working of each railway, a dozen of which are now open, the report contains the following information on the present condition and future prospects of railways in India :—

"A length of 305 miles was added during the year 1872 to the 6,080 miles of line which were open for traffic at its commencement, and during the present year 127 miles more have been completed, so that the railway system now open in India extends over 5,512 miles. Fair progress has been made with the works on the State lines, and during this year between 200 and 300 miles will probably be opened. An additional length of 150 miles on the Oude and Rohilkund line will also be finished and opened before November next. The works on this line which give most trouble are the bridges, especially those over the Ganges at Cawnpore and at Rajghat. The importance of obtaining good foundations below where the scour can possibly reach them has been demonstrated by dearly-bought experience. Hardly a season passes without bridges breaking down and embankments being cut through by the streams they were respectively constructed to cross over and to check. During the floods of last year the Sutlej bridge, on the Punjab Railway, gave away, and on the Northern State line the unfinished works on the Jhelum and Ravee bridges were damaged. Several bridges on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway were also carried away in September last. 'The fact is,' says Mr. Danvers, 'that when railways were first proposed for India, although a great many difficulties were started which on near approach disappeared, the great difficulty of crossing the rivers and of withstanding the force of the floods was not apparently sufficiently considered or estimated. The rivers of India, which rise in the various mountain ranges some thousands of miles from the sea, cut their way through soils of so soft and shifting a character that in many places a new channel, sometimes miles away from its original course, is frequently formed, and the old bed is left dry. A curious instance of a change of channel occurred last year, when a notification appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*, transferring 13 villages from one district to another, in consequence of the Ganges having so changed its course as to leave them on the south instead of the north bank. The process of erosion is thus described by the late Captain Wood in his *Journey to the Source of the Oxus* :—' When the waters of the Indus are low, the noise caused by the tumbling in of its banks occurs so frequently as to become a characteristic of the river. During the silence of night the war is assailed by what at first might be mistaken for the continued discharge of artillery ; two, three, and even four reports are often heard within the minute, and even 13 have been counted in that short space of time.' 'The seasons in India,' Mr. Danvers reminds us, 'have a very different effect upon the water-courses to that which we generally see in Europe. The rainfall is confined to certain months, and, in some places, to certain weeks and days, while the rest of the year is dry and hot. In many cases river beds which may be easily forded and even waded at one season become channels for wide and impetuous streams in another. It was, of course, a part of the engineer's duty to study this characteristic and to provide against the danger. His investigations were, however, thwarted by imperfect data, and what, from recorded information and from observation, was considered to be the *maximum* volume of water that ever passed through a certain channel in the height of the floods has been frequently exceeded.' Major-General Beadle, R.E., writing very recently concerning the works on the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, points out that in 1870 and 1871 the floods were so excessive and so entirely unforeseen that the estimates submitted and the project prepared had to be reconsidered and altogether superseded ; the bank had to be raised and the designs of bridges to be revised, increasing largely the waterway. These floods fortunately occurred before the works were much advanced. This, however, has not been the case in other places. Disasters have accordingly occurred and much damage has been inflicted on several railway bridges. Now that more is known, more will be done to avert mischief ; but, after taking every precaution, there will always be considerable difficulty where shifting streams have to be encountered, and where foundations have to be laid in soil subject to a scour of 50 and 60 feet in depth. The only approach in Europe to this condition of things is in the northern plains of Italy, and last year we had an example of how human ingenuity and skill have been unable to cope with the streams which rush down from the Alps in the autumn and early winter. With regard to future extensions, we are informed that no new undertakings were sanctioned during the past year. In the present circumstances of railway enterprise in India it is not surprising that the policy of Government in regard to future extensions to be marked by caution. So long as industrial works in India must be undertaken by Government, or, what amounts to the same thing, so far as Financial risk is concerned, by guaranteed companies, and so long as the result of the working of existing lines involves a contribution from the revenue of the country to make up the amount due for interest on the outlay, the Government is right in requiring proof, or the strongest evidence in support of the belief, that future railways, whether undertaken by Government or companies, will turn out to be remunerative in one shape or another. Indirect as well as direct gains, of course, enter into the calculation. The improvement of the material prosperity of the country is the end aimed at through all such works. But if the revenue of the country will not be increased directly, by remunerative profits from the new lines themselves, or indirectly by augmented receipts from existing lines, by saving the national expenditure, or by improving the national resources, the Government naturally pauses before encouraging fresh works.' As regards capital outlay, we find that the total amount of capital which, on the 31st of March last, had been advanced for expenditure on the guaranteed railways was 91,686,025*l.*, of which 1,556,440*l.* was expended during the past official year. The outlay in England for stores and materials was 822,994*l.* ; in India, for construction purposes, 679,446*l.* The expenditure on the State lines is brought down only to the 31st of December, 1872. It had then amounted to 3,492,327*l.*, of which 708,827*l.* had been expended in England. A sum of 3,371,218*l.* had been advanced or appropriated to the various undertakings, leaving 121,105*l.* out of the amount expended in this country on stores, &c., to be appropriated in India. The amount appropriated to the State lines during the year 1872 was 1,558 836*l.* The whole capital expenditure on railways in India thus accounted for (which is exclusive of the land for the guaranteed lines and the loss of exchange borne by Government) is in round numbers 94,500,000*l.* Attention is drawn to the allegation, the truth of which is not denied, that railways in India have cost a great deal more than was expected and more than they will cost in future. The guarantee system, which should only be applied in exceptional circumstances on grounds of necessity, is not admitted to be the cause, and after investigating the capital expenditure of the East Indian Railway, the most important and costly of the lines, the following conclusions are arrived at :—' An analysis of the cost of the East Indian Railway main line, the average of which was 21,100*l.* per mile, shows that a great part of the outlay arose from causes which were unavoidable and of an extraordinary character, such as the Mutiny (which, directly and indirectly, is estimated to have added 3,000,000*l.* to the capital outlay), the Sonthal rebellion, the plan of commencing operations at various parts of the line simultaneously, and the great difficulty consequent thereon of transporting materials by the road or river. The stupendous bridges and the large extent of flood openings, the length of double line and of double way constructed, as well as the general firm and substantial character of the works and the heavy rails and materials used, account also for the rest of the outlay upon what is often erroneously regarded as a single line. Deducting the exceptional expense above described, which cannot be taken at less than 4,000,000*l.*, the cost per mile of single line would amount to 12,250*l.* A comparison between the circumstances of India now and 20 years ago, the greater knowledge and experience which have been gained in the interval, and the practice at present in vogue of carrying out railway works on a light system, will help to explain the difference between the cost of the lines originally undertaken and those now being executed. The recent examples of the Wadwan and Patree branches in Western India encourage the expectation that in districts tolerably easy for railway operations, even with the 5 ft. 6in. gauge, single lines may be constructed at a cost of from 6,000*l.* to 3,500*l.* a mile.' The revenue derived from the railways during the past year was slightly in excess of the previous year, but the increase is not sufficient to reduce by any appreciable amount the difference between the net earnings and the sum paid for guaranteed interest, which is this year, of course, greater than last year. In 1872 the revenue was 2,869,223*l.* In 1871 it was 2,686,260*l.* In 1872 the gross receipts were 6,351,617*l.*, and the expenditure amounted to 3,482,304*l.* In the previous year the gross receipts were 6,146,130*l.*, and the expenditure 3,459,870*l.* The passenger miscellaneous receipts in 1872 were 2,387,403*l.*, compared with 2,129,821*l.* in 1871. The goods receipts were 3,964,614*l.* in 1872, and 4,025,309*l.* in 1871. The guaranteed interest advanced by the Government during the year 1872 amounted to 4,600,883*l.*, so that a sum of 1,734,000*l.* had to be charged upon the revenues of the country. Last year there was a similar charge of 1,740,720*l.* 'Although,' says Mr. Danvers, 'such a result was expected at the commencement of the year, it is no less to be deplored. But it should be borne in mind that some of the guaranteed capital has been raised for and expended upon lines which are not completed or open for traffic. A sum of 6,000,000*l.* may in this way be regarded as unremunerative, so that about 300,000*l.* may be properly deducted from the deficit when it is referred to as illustrating the deficiencies of the present railway system. The last few years are not, it is hoped, a fair criterion of the future. The fluctuations of trade will, no doubt, always produce corresponding effects upon the traffic, but a gradual development is taking place, which will become more rapid as new roads and feeders are made to the existing lines, and new districts are thus opened to the advantages of railway communication.' The passenger traffic last year produced 2,085,940*l.*, as compared with 1,941,571*l.* in the previous year. The difference of 144,369*l.* was principally made up by the increase in the receipts from third and fourth class passengers which amounted to 91,385*l.* These classes contributed 1,495,610, or 77 per cent. of the whole. The number of passengers increased from 18,940,585 to 30,332,823. The first and second classes slightly declined. The third class rose from 14,113,486 to 15,156,824, and the fourth, or coolie class, from 3,516,549 to 3,911,429. The increase in numbers, which took place chiefly on the East Indian, the Madras, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, has partly been produced by a reduction in fares, which has not yet had time to yield a corresponding increase in the receipts. The third and fourth classes constituted 93·63 per cent. of the whole number. The receipts per mile in 1872 were 400*l.*, compared with 394*l.* of the previous, year. The receipts from the goods and mineral traffic were last year 3,964,614*l.*, compared with 4,022,615*l.* in 1871, showing a decline of 58,000*l.* A large amount of tonnage was, however carried, 2,929,637 tons having been conveyed in 1872, compared with 2,815,966 in 1871. The falling off in receipts occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which shows a decline of about 156,000*l.* in receipts and 82,143 tons in weight. In cotton and grain alone there was a falling off of 35,500 and 24,000 tons respec ively. The number of trains run was 155,594, compared with 131,360 of the previous year. The train mileage was 14,643,862, compared with 14,080,064. The train mileage receipts averaged 8·68*s.*, being just about the same as last year. The highest receipts per train mile were on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, where they amounted to 12·51*s.* The mileage receipts on the Eastern Bengal were 9·90*s.*, and on the East India, 9·33*s.* The lowest were on the the Calcutta and South-Eastern, being 4·9*s.* Turning to the expenses, it will be seen that the total expenditure for maintaining and working the railways was 3,328,644*l.* in 1872, compared with 3,251,725*l.* in 1871. On the Indus Flotilla it was 53,034*l.* in 1872, compared with 50,325*l.* in the previous year. The expenses per train mile were the same in both years—viz., 4·50*s.* The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was on the average 53 per cent. This varied, however, considerably on the different lines. On the East Indian Main Line the expenses were only 41 per cent. of the gross receipts ; on the Great Indian Peninsula 60, on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi 86. After alluding to the effect upon the traffic of certain reductions which had been made in the rates, and to the probability of the immediate loss being soon converted into a gain, Mr Danvers explains the principle upon which he thinks a tariff should be settled.' 'A suitable scale of railway charges depends,' he says, 'upon various circumstances, but principally upon the cost of production—*i. e.*, of conveyance. There must necessarily be a margin between such cost and the sum paid by the customer, but it by no means follows that the greater the difference the more will be the aggregate profit. In a country like India, especially where the population is large and poor, it would be unwise to attempt to impose such rates for the conveyance of passengers as would remove the power of travelling from the great majority of the people. The true policy would seem to be to fix a rate which, while leaving a margin for profit upon the cost of conveyance, would tempt the largest number to travel. If this is the correct view, it can well be understood how, as is often asserted, the interests of railways and of the community coincide. The same remarks will apply to charges for goods, and often with greater force, as, for example, in these cases where water carriage can compete with the railway, and where large tracts of land are kept out of cultivation, or mineral districts are unworked, in consequence of the cost of conveyance to a market raising the price of commodities beyond the consumer's means. Allowance must, of course, be made for variableness of trade, as the average cost of conveyance will in some measure be regulated by the amount carried ; but this may be covered in the long run by a moderate margin. The first point to be ascertained, therefore, is what is the cost of conveyance ; and this can be arrived at only after a careful examination of the working expenses of a line for a sufficient period to cover different seasons and to include those influences on traffic which would enable a fair average to be taken. 'A suitable tariff,' he adds, 'however important, is by no means all that is required to insure success in railway enterprise. There is no commercial undertaking which requires more careful study and more intelligent and energetic management than a railway.'"

COURT OF DIVORCE.

(Continued from Monday's Bombay Gazette.)

CHARLES RUSSELL HOGG, the petitioner, said that he first met his wife, who was the daughter of General Eckford, on his way out to India for the first time. He was not then of age, but he proposed marriage ; at first he was refused, but a second offer was accepted. Through the nature of his duties witness was obliged to live at various places, and before his marriage he had made the acquaintance of the co respondent, who was also in the Civil Service. In 1864 Mr. Cordery wrote to his wife, and with some of the terms that were used witness was displeased, and forbade further correspondence between them. In 1868 Mr. Cordery was at Hyderabad, and he wrote stating that the place was worth seeing, and inviting witness to go over, but he did not. Subsequently the co-respondent stated that he was ill, and had been ordered home, and should of necessity pass through Poona on the way, and he asked witness if he could accommodate him. Witness wrote to say that he would do so, and Mr. Cordery came. At that time a Miss Birdwood was staying in the house, and after Mr. Cordery had gone she showed a letter from his wife to that gentleman [That was the letter read by Serjeant Ballantine in his opening, commencing "Darling."] The letter was posted but subsequently came into his hands. On reading it, he at once saw his wife in his private office, and accused her of writing the letter. After a time she acknowledged it, and gave as an explanation of the endearing terms that the co-respondent was ill. Witness was very angry and said that he should place restrictions on his wife when she came to England. The fact of his receiving such a letter would, however, only be known to two or three, and he should consider what action he should take in the future when he saw how his wife behaved during the two years she was in England, which he should look upon as probationary. He strictly forbade her ever to see Mr. Cordery, His wife promised to be good and true, and she wished him to destroy the letter, but he would not. Since the service of the citation the respondent had been to India, and forced her society on him. Witness wished, by softness and indness, to wean his wife from what was wrong, rather than with harshness to drive her to the opposite.

Cross-examined by SIR J. D. KAYSERS, Q.C.—After the letter spoken of, Mr. Cordery was forbidden to write to the respondent again ; the co-respondent, however, wrote a letter which induced witness to withdraw his prohibition. His wife never complained of witness's conduct until after this suit was instituted. Mrs. Col. M'Pherson did not remonstrate with him about it. After her stay in England the respondent did not complain of Lady Hogg's conduct towards her. Witness did not know that person complained to his wife about the manner she dressed, nor was he aware that she placed a tract about the simpleness of dress no her table. Witness and his mother did not between them make arrangements for the education of her children without ever consulting the respondent. After they left this country Mrs. Hogg complained of it, but not before. Witness obtained the letter in question from the post-office, which he was enabled to do from the fact that he was the Postmaster-General. He was aware that detectives were employed to watch his wife, and he was first suspicious about her from her going to see after a letter at St. Martin's-le-Grand soon after her arrival in England. He did not write to her forbidding her to see Mr. Cordery ; he thought if the post did not operate on her mind, nothing would do so. He wrote some letters to his wife after these proceedings were instituted, and they were submitted to his solicitor.

On August 7th, Sir J. B. KARSLAKE addressed the jury on behalf of the respondent. He stated that he could not help thinking that if the petitioner had, when his wife was in England, written forbidding her to see the co-respondent, this case might never have been heard of. The petitioner, however, did not pursue that course, and instead it was with his cognizance that his wife was watched by detectives until she returned to India to see him. During her visit to England Mrs. Hogg was humiliated, and was never consulted as to the education of her children. The letter commencing "My darling" was first suggested by Miss Birdwood asking the respondent if she had written to Mr. Cordery, and on her saying that she had not, that lady said she ought to have done so, and Mrs. Hogg wrote a letter commencing "My dear Mr. Cordery ; but Miss Birdwood said that was not warm enough, and the respondent then wrote "My darling." When Miss Birdwood, in breach of friendship and confidence, first showed that letter to the petitioner he did not open it, and it was strange that even he who was the Postmaster-General in India should be able, by simply sending a letter, to obtain one that had been posted and which did not contain matters that it was for the good of the State to be cognisant of. There was no doubt that the respondent and the co-respondent met frequently, and no doubt it was imprudent that they should do so ; but both of them on their oath would say that there had never been any criminality between them. When they went out together they went openly, and were in places that were open to other people. Sir John stated that the respondent would deny there ever was the least familiarity between her and the co-respondent, as spoken to by Hoste.

Mr. Serjeant Parry, for the co-respondent, said that the conduct of Mr. Cordery was open to censure, and he felt that if any punishment could be inflicted for his imprudence, he would be glad to suffer it. There had been no criminality between him and the respondent. As to the intimacy in India, there was nothing in it, and that was shown by the husband's own conduct, who, after Mr. Cordery's explanation, allowed the correspondence to continue.

Emily Margaret Hogg, the respondent, examined by Mr. H. James, Q. C., said her father was a lieutenant-general in the Artillery, and a C. B. After the marriage she lived with her husband in India until 1868. From time to time she had differences with her husband, and in one she threatened to pass the night in the arm-chair. He would not allow her to do so, and pinched her. At her mother-in-law's in England, she was received "on sufferance," and was not consulted as to her children's education. Mr. Cordery was first introduced to her by the petitioner who said that he was one of the most able men that could be met with. In 1854 Mr. Cordery wrote her a letter in kind terms, and her husband objected to it, and said he should write to Mr. Cordery. He did so, and that person replied, stating that his meaning was perfectly honourable. After that her husband allowed her to recommence the correspondence. In 1868, when Mr. Cordery came to Poona very ill, her husband did not inform her till the preceding day. The co-respondent was ordered soups and jellies, and it was with her husband's knowledge and permission that she attended him. During the time that he stayed at Poona there was not the slightest impropriety between them. It was Miss Birdwood that first put that idea of writing to Mr. Cordery in her head. Witness at first began "My dear Mr. Cordery," but Miss Birdwood said that was not affectionate enough. After the letter was written, Miss Birdwood took it and said that she would post it. When her husband charged her with writing the letter, she said that Mr. Cordery had shown her sympathy that he had not on the death of one of the children, and that he should send the letter to Lady Hogg, witness begged him not to do so, as that person was her bitterest enemy. When witness arrived in town, Sir James Hogg treated her with the greatest kindness. Lady Hogg had the care of the children, and witness had nothing to do with the management of them. Witness wrote a letter to Mr. Cordery on her arrival, and expected a letter in reply at St. Martin's-le-Grand. She went to fetch it, accompanied by Mr. Charles Hogg. The respondent went on to speak of her meetings with the co-respondent, and said that her husband had never prohibited them. The witness denied that there had ever been the slightest impropriety between her and the co-respondent.

In cross-examination she admitted that he had once kissed her, and she expostulated with him, and said that it occurred again they must not meet.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE Government troops in Spain appear to have made some progress in suppressing what is called the "cantonal insurrection." The last stronghold of the insurgents in Seville was captured on the 30th ult., but we are told that many parts of the city are in ashes, and that whole streets were pillaged before the entry of the Republican troops. The insurgents were commanded by General Pierrad, a well-known Intransigente leader, who appears to have escaped. The Republican general has been congratulated by the British, Russian, and German Consals upon the conduct of his troops on entering the city, and thanked for the protection afforded by him to foreigners. At Cadiz, the insurgents surrendered on the 4th inst. without fighting. "The expected arrival of large reinforcements and the presence of the British squadron and foreign ships of war (we are told) probably induced them to cease further resistance." Another account says that 'just before the entry of the troops the insurgents became completely demoralized and arrested several wealthy persons in order to extort money from them. The artillerymen, who, as already announced, sided with the Government troops, dispossessed the insurgents of all the principal strategic points in the city. They also struck the red flag. The Revolutionary Junta then resigned their powers into the hands of the foreign consuls, who nominated Senor Rances president of a provisional junta, to hold office pending the arrival of the legitimate authorities. Senor Rances telegraphed to Madrid announcing his acceptance of this office, solely with the object of preventing the landing of a force from the foreign vessels.' Granada and Lorca (in Murcia) have also surrendered, but Valencia and Carthagena are still in the hands of the Reds. The former place has been bombarded by the Government troops, and, it is expected, will soon fall. A powder magazine near one of the gates of the city has been exploded by a bomb from the besieging forces, and many insurgents were killed and wounded. It is also stated that "the insurgents have shot the members of the Revolutionary Junta, and Senor Mariano Aser, a leading Republican," and the latest telegram reports that "the bombardment has been suspended in consequence of a parley between the insurgents and General Martinez Campos." Advices from Madrid state that at Carthagena dissensions prevail among the insurgents, and there is a report that the principal leaders of the insurrection have fled.

It is stated that many Republicans who at first sympathized with the Federalists are now, in consequence of the excesses of the insurgents, giving in their adhesion to the Government. In a large measure this revulsion has been caused by the conduct of Contreras in levying contributions on the seaport towns under threat of bombardment. Malaga was saved from bombardment by the intervention of the German frigate Friedrich Karl and the English frigate Swiftsure. The commanders of these vessels, having resolved to act together, put to sea, and, according to a telegram in the *Times*, a few miles from Malaga they met the insurgent vessels, the Victoria and the Almansa, which were sailing without flag. "The captain of the Friedrich Karl required the Almansa to show her flag, and, no reply being made, he fired a shot across her bows. The Almansa then hoisted the Spanish flag, and also showed a flag of truce. The German captain ordered General Contreras to come on board his vessel which he did, and was detained there as a prisoner. During this time the Swiftsure took possession of the Victoria. The intention of the two captains was to drive back the insurgent frigates into the port of Carthagena, and there to blockade them, but having met with the Admiral commanding the British squadron, he ordered that the frigates should be detained and their crews released upon conditions, but that General Contreras should be retained as a hostage to await further instructions. The frigates arrived on the morning of the 3rd inst. before Carthagena, the detained vessels bearing no flag, and anchored in the Bay of Escombrera. All the consular agents, except that of France, and a deputaion from the insurrectionary Government, went on board the Friedrich Karl. After some discussion, the commanders of the foreign vessels gave the crews of the Almansa and the Victoria twelve hours within which they should leave those ships. The crews refused, but appeared disposed to yield to a threat of force." Another telegram states that the German Consul at Carthagena has gone to Madrid in order to place at the disposal of the Government the two insurgent frigates. "These frigates (it is added) were taken to Carthagena, where they are now in charge of the German vessels. Their crews have been landed without their arms. General Contreras, however, refused to land, fearing the ill-will of his party." Captain Werner, the commander of the Friedrich Karl, has since been recalled by the German Government for his conduct in connection with the capture of the Vigilante. The *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin says that the fact of Captain Werner having acted without the authorization of the Imperial Government is confirmed, and the Government declines to assume any responsibility in the matter which would have involved recognition of the present Government at Madrid. The *North German Gazette* goes further, and states that a court of inquiry into Captain Werner's conduct will be held. The Italian Government has ordered its fleet to proceed to Carthagena for the protection of Italian subjects resident there. The fleet, it is stated, will co-operate with the other foreign war vessels at Carthagena.

Against the Carlists the Republican forces do not seem to have had any success, but a Madrid telegram asserts that "after the repression of the cantonal insurrection the Government will act with great energy and activity against the Carlists." A despatch from St. Jean de Luz, dated the 3rd, states that in Northern Navarre, with the exception of some isolated towns, the Carlists are completely masters of the situation. "They have an inaccessible stronghold on the peak of Pana la Plata, in sight of the frontier, armed with mountain guns and defended with earthworks. Vera is their magazine for the province, whence recruits are supplied with arms." The Republicans, it is stated, "seem to meditate falling back on Pamplona, which will leave the railway to France in the absolute power of the Carlists. Partisans are flocking daily to the standard of Don Carlos. If arms were forthcoming in sufficient quantity, 30,000 additional men could be put into the field within three weeks. The fresh accessions are rapidly acquiring a soldierly bearing. Don Carlos is in Biscay, and appears to be making a military promenade. He is received everywhere enthusiastically." A despatch received by the Carlist committee, dated Biarritz, August 6, says :—"A great battle has just been fought at Elgueta, in which the Carlists were victorious. The Republican general, Loma, and 600 men, were taken prisoners. General Lizarraga was wounded."—*Pall Mall Budget*, Aug. 8.

THE "SHOPPING" OF TURKISH LADIES.—Orders have been issued from the Ministry of Police, says the *Levent Herald*, renewing the prohibition against Turkish ladies entering shops for the purpose of making purchases, whether the shops be kept by Turks or Christians. The prohibition was first issued at the beginning of the present Sultan's reign, but has for some time past been allowed to fall into disuse. It is now formally renewed in a communication addressed to the foreign legations, and a direct order to Mussulman shopkeepers, and Turkish women must for the future make all their purchases from their carriages, as the majority of the better classes do at present, or, where they have no carriages, at shop doors or windows.—*Globe*.

AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND.

THE Report of the Registrar-General establishes, from the Census returns of 11871, the remarkable fact that the average duration of life in England at present is within a small fraction of forty-one years. In other words, if we strike a mean between the melancholy number of those who die in infancy or in youth (and it must be remembered that infant mortality is always in large proportion) and the people who live to old age, it will be found that forty-one years represents the average span of life among us. This is a remarkable expansion of the average duration of life. It is not so long since twenty-five years was accounted the mean rate, and even at present most persons, if questioned on the subject, would probably answer that the average is not more than thirty years. It has long been certain that the lives of Englishmen are growing to an ordinary duration such as their ancestors did not hope for. Evidence of this fact is found scattered every where through history and literature. Men were accounted venerable a century or two back who would scarcely be regarded as beyond their prime now. "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured "Lancaster," would, if he were living in our days, have to seek for some other honour than that conferred by his years. Our public men now are only regarded as mature enough for the confidence of the public when they have attained an age which in former generations would have been held to entitle them to retirement from work. The rule which allows men in the House of Commons to claim exemption from attendance on Committees when they have passed the age of sixty would, if generally availed of, deprive the Committees now of the services of their most active and energetic members. Despite all the increasing wear and tear and high pressure of life, our people keep living longer and longer. The fact was never made so clear as in the statistics of the Registrar-General.—*Daily News*.

BOTH SIDES.

(With a Fair.)

[THIS is intended as an "anti-coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what is it all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off]

SHOULD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RECORD ITS DISAPPROVAL OF THE RECENT MISAPPROPRIATION OF THE POST-OFFICE MONEYS AND EXPRESS ITS OPINION THAT THE CONTROL OF THE TREASURY OVER THE POST OFFICE SHOULD BE MORE WATCHFULLY EXERCISED ?

Mr. Cross, Mr. Sclater-Booth, and Mr. Osborne, as spokesmen of 111 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—	Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Gladstone, as spokesmen of 161 members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—
1. A sum of about £812,000, part of the Post Office revenues, which ought to have been paid into the Consolidated Fund, has been deliberately and wilfully misappropriated for the purpose of the Telegraph Acts.	1. "At the time when Mr. Scudamore took the matter in hand our telegraph system was inferior to that of any other country, while now it is the first in the world."
2. The meaning of the amendment, which is only meant to blind the eyes of the public, is that the House is sorry for what has happend, but it will not blame anyone for it.	2. It will be better to say "that the House regrets to find that the Post-Office revenues and the savings banks balances have been largely employed for the purpose of telegraph capital expenditure without the authority of Parliament."
3. The Treasury, and the Treasury alone, is to blame.	3. The Treasury was kept in ignorance of what was going on ; and it is not the duty of the Treasury to watch the other departments, and act the part of detective."
4. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has shown himself lax ; and laxness in a Chancellor of the Exchequer is equivalent to crime.	4. The National Debt Commissioners and the Audit Office are equally to blame with the Treasury and the Post Office ; but the chief sinner is Mr. Scudamore.
5. "We ought to look to the heads of departments, for if we are to shuffle off these questions by saying that a clerk in the Post Office, however distinguished and disinterested, is to take the burden of blame on his shoulders, there is an end of Parliamentary Government."	5. The misappropriation of the Post-Office moneys was carried on by its permanent secretary behind the back and without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General.
6. It is a farce for the House to go through the form of voting money in supply if, when its authority is set at naught, it does not place its disapproval on record.	6. Mr. Cross's motion does not censure Mr. Lowe, whom Mr. Osborne wishes to censure, and does censure Mr. Scudamore, a permanent officer of the Post Office, who is not a proper subject for Parliamentary censure.

IS MR. AYRTON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VOTE OF £8,500 FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER ?

Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Gladstone say "Yes" because—	Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Newdegate say "No," because—
1. Mr. Ayrton has undertaken to discharge certain public duties to the best of his judgment, and he is responsible to the House for the business of his department.	1. The estimate was not prepared by Mr Ayrton ; his estimate was altered by the Treasury without his approval ; and for that laid before the House, the Treasury, and not Mr. Ayrton, is responsible.
2. The duties and powers of the First Commissioner of Works are clearly defined by statute, and Parliament has a right to exact from him a perfect responsibility for everything which is done in his department.	2. Mr. Ayrton is unable to define his responsibility as First Commissioner of Works ; and the Treasury did not give him any information as to the purposes for which this money was to be applied.
3. A subordinate member of the Government may be overborne by the opinion of his colleagues, but so long as he consents to remain in the Government he must accept the responsibility for what is done in his department.	3. Mr. Ayrton has always protested against spending national money upon metropolitan improvements, and for the present estimate, which is contrary to his convictions, he cannot be made responsible
4. It is impossible to carry on the business of the country if the Treasury is not on speaking terms with the Board of Works. Mr. Ayrton should have refused to propose for the acceptance of the House an estimate which he did not approve.	4. If the Treasury chooses to override Mr. Ayrton's estimates without giving him any reasons for so doing, he is only acting respectfully to the House when he says that he can give it no information upon the subject.

IS £25,000 A-YEAR AN EXTRAVAGANT SUM FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO VOTE FOR THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH UPON HIS MARRIAGE ?

Mr. P. A. Taylor and Mr. Anderson, as spokesmen of eighteen members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—	Colonel North, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Gladstone, as spokesmen of 162 members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—
1. There are those who believe that the Crown is well able to provide for the marriage of Royal Princes out of the savings of the Civil List.	1. The Civil List was adapted to meet the probable expenditure of the Court, leaving the Queen to come to Parliament for a provision for her children.
2. An addition of £10,000 to the Duke's present income of £15,000 is unnecessary.	2. To refuse our Princes money is to debar them from entering into domestic life, and playing the useful part among their countrymen which they hitherto have done.
3. The Royal Prince will do no more work than before he was married, and his intended wife is the richest heiress in Europe ;	3. There is no ground for saying that the Grand Duchess is the richest heiress in Europe ; and if she were, England is not reduced so low as to "require and pray that there may be deducted from the amount of this allowance as much as may be added from the other side."
4. The grants to the Royal Family, in addition to the £285,000 for the Civil List, amount already to over £130,000 a-year.	4. A little over half a million a-year is not an extravagant sum for a country with an income of at least £800,000,000 to pay for its Monarchy.
5. One-third part of the people of Scotland live in houses of one room ; and of the eighteen pensions granted by the country, seventeen (including Livingstone's) average £75 each, while the eighteenth, the Duke of Edinburgh's, is £25,000.	5. When we look abroad, we ought to be thankful that we have a Royal Family and that the race of that family is likely to be continued.

HOTEL KEEPER'S EXTORTION.—The following story of a defeated attempt at extortion by an hotel keeper has special interest at the present season. At most *tables d'hote* every chair represents the price of the dinner, whether it be occupied by biped or quadruped—a favourite poodle or a pet spaniel. At Rouen there is a commercial hotel where the *table d'hote* is excellent, and consequently generally crowded. A Parisian *marchand* arriving just as the company were sitting down to dinner, placed his *sac de nuit*, or carpet-bag (which probably contained valuable property), for security on the chair adjoining him during dinner. In the morning he found himself charged for two persons, mine host insisting that his bag occupied one place. To humour the joke, he paid the demand ; and, returning in a few days, he contrived to enter the *salon* just at dinner-time, and again placed his bag on the chair. Being seated near the centre of the table he was in immediate reach of the best dishes, and, very coolly opening his bag, he commenced depositing them, one after another, into it. Everybody looked surprised, and mine host more than the rest. At length he inquired the motive for such strange conduct. "Oh," said the traveller, "have you forgotten that a few days since you charged me for a dinner for my bag, although it partook of none ? Today my bag dines with you. It has, you perceive, a very large mouth, capacious stomach, and is very hungry, and I do not think there is more than enough at the table to satisfy it." The production of the former bill with the item in it was considered a sufficient apology by the company, and mine host was obliged to refund his extortionate charge before the voracious *sac de nuit* could be satisfied.

VESSELS FOR [illegible]

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1167 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.

For Hayre.
378 Ville de Bruxelles, Santan—Edward Bandry & Co.

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1436 British Sceptre, Tulloch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1138 Glenroy, Bewes—M. H. Sedick.
1349 Hydrabad, Holmwood—The Captain.
797 Magdala, Black—W. Nicol & Co.
1397 Parkfield, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Smith—The Captain.
1496 Shahpore, Libon—W. Nicol & Co.
1501 Turkish Empire, Whitmore—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
484 Ville de Temple, Plisson—H. M. Sedick.

STEAMERS.

For Overland Mail.
1909 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

For Liverpool.
957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

For Coast, Calcutta, and China.
1235 Agra, Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Trieste.
893 Flora, Zarich—A. C. Guinpert.

Not Fixed.
1478 Atalanta, Mathews—Ewart, Latham & Co.,
7226 Bellona, Shaw—The Captain.
706 Koina, Profumo—Esna bin Khulifa.
2092 Khedive, Steward—P. & O. Co.
685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.
1384 Tanjore, Johnson—P. & O Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

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427 Persian Packet, Sachael—H. Mirza Shuffee Miskey.

For Cochin and Colombo.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.

Not Fixed.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
380 Fez Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
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